

Abstract

The invention relates to cardiovascular prostheses with a stable, confluent endothelial cell surface which is produced by proliferation under a shear stress. Said cardiovascular
5 prostheses are produced by means of a novel method for creating a stable confluent endothelial cell monolayer. The inventive cardiovascular prostheses ensure markedly improved bonding of the cells on the surface of the prosthesis and hereby enable the monolayer to be maintained even over long periods and in more demanding shear stress conditions. The invention hereby provides the first means of significantly reducing the risk
10 of coagulation compared to uncoated prostheses which are not confluent lined with endothelial cells and prostheses which have been confluent populated but exhibit an insufficient bonding of the cells on the surface.